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WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1897-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

READY TO HONOR LOGAN

Distinguished Guests Arrive in Chicago to

Attend Statue Unveiling.

Great Disappointment Felt Over

President McKinley's Inability to

Attend-Kept Away by Duties.

CHICAGO, July 20.-Distinguished guests

that are to take part in the Logan monu-

ment ceremonies have already arrived

Prominent among them are Secretary of

War Alger, who makes but a short stop in

this city and will return July 22; Major

W. F. Tucker of the United States arms

son-in-law of Gen. Logan; Mrs. Logar

Tucker and George Edwin Tucker, A. St.

Gaudens, the designer and sculptor of the

monument, and Assistant Secretary of the

President Cannot Come.

It was definitely settled last night that

President McKinley would not be able to

come. W. Beach Taylor, Logan's old pri-

vate secretary, was in Washington to urge

the attendance of the President, but the

fact that Congress is just about to pass the

tariff bill requires the presence in the cap-

ital city of the nation's chief executive.

Navy Roosevelt.

COMPROMISE PLAN

Pennsylvania Railroad Agrees to a Solution of Grade Crossings.

THE IDEA OF COMMISSIONER BLACK

Elevated and Depressed Tracks Both Used.

NEW LONG BRIDGE

It remained for Engineer Commissioner Black to settle the railroad problem in South Washington, This afternoon Engineer W. H. Brown of the Pennsylvania railroad had an important conference with the head of the engineer department, and the result of the interview was the acknowledgment on the part of Engineer Brown that the compromise plan of Capt. Black was satisfactory to the railroad, and that he was prepared to recommend it.

This action on the part of the Pennsylvania railroad marks the beginning of the end of the most important contention between the officials of the road and the Commissioners. The latter have been anxious for several years to better the conditions in South Washington along the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad, and thereby do away with the deadly grade crossing. The Pennsylvania railroad have shown a disposition to help out, provided a plan could be agreed upon. Year after year the matter hung, and it did not seem possible that the railroad officials and the District authorities would ever be able to get together and agree upon some plan.

Shortly after Commissioner Black came into office he took up this subject of railroads and studied the situation in South Washington carefully. He realized at once that nothing could be accomplished until the railroad and the Commissioners could agree upon a plan that would be mutually

The other plans he saw were unfair to the railroad company, whose rights he acknowledged. He worked steauily for several months on the matter, and finally announced through a letter to the railroad company his willingness to talk over the situation. This brought the officials of the railroad to the Commissioners' office, and they pondered long over the two alternative plans submitted. Neither suited them. The railread's rights were not guarded enough, they said, by either of them. What was wanted, they said, was something which would recognize the rights of the railroad, and at the same time show due regard for the best interest; of the Dis-

Commissioner Black thought he had just such a plan. It was his reserve card in this railroad game, and when he played it it took all the other plans. He called it his compromise plan. The railroad officials appreciated at a glance its points, and asked out. This was immediately granted, for the Commissioner had gone over the plan several times and felt assured that there was nothing in it which the rathroad com-

pany could reasonably object to. The Conference.

And so the engineers took the plan to Philadelphia with them and pondered long and deep over it. Several days ago the Commissioners received a letter from the home office stating that Engineer Brown would be down this week to confer about the matter. He came this morning armed with a big bundle of maps and profiles, and was immediately ushered into the private office of the Engineer Commissioner.

Orders were sent out to allow no one to distrub the Commissioner, and for three hours the engineering head of the Pennsylvania railroad and the head of the District engineer department talked earnestly. The ratiroad engineer stated that the company he represented was anxious to better the conditions in South Washington, and he was glad to say he believed the time had arrived when a solution of the vexed problem was in sight. He then stated his will-Inguess to recommend to the Pennsylvania railroad the compromise plan of Engineer Commissioner Black.

When the conference had concluded Commissioner Black's face was beaming. It was the first time the railroad and the Commissioners had agreed, and this argued well for the future of South Washington.

The Compromise.

Briefly the plan contemplates a combination of an elevated and depressed system. It begins at the tunnel as a depressed system, and, following the line of the present tracks, becomes elevated at a point half way between South Capitol street and Delaware avenue. This permits the use of The present yard of the railroad at New Jersey avenue without practical change. From South Capitol street it is elevated so that all intersecting streets pass under without change of grade, as far as 41/2 street. Sixth street is lowered about two Panama canal fame wrote to M. Faure feet from its present grade to permit the demanding an indemnity of 1,000,000 francs tracks to run on an elevated structure to the site of the present depot.

The depot is to be entirely reconstructed, so that all trains enter the second story. The Metropolitan railroad is to abandon its route along B street between 6th and 7th. and Missouri avenue is to be extended through the depot and the north end of the mall to 7th street. At Virginia avenue and 6th street the branch for the Southern cornection begins to descend from an elevated structure to become a depressed system. This is accomplished at 9th street, and it continues to the bridge.

New Bridge.

Another feature of the plan is the building of an entire new bridge to take the place of the present Long bridge. The bridge is to be considerably elevated from the present grade, with considerable reduction in the number of piers. Nor is this all, for the plans contemplate an entirely new bridge of approved architecture.

At the request of Engineer Brown a further conference was granted, and this afternoon there was a special meeting of the board of Commissioners called to hear the report of Engineer Brown.

The meeting was private, but nothing developed of interest save the satisfaction the Commissioners experience in having at last found a solution to the railroad prob-

lem of South Washington.

Cement for Fort Washington.

Col. Allen, the engineer officer in charge of the Potomac river improvements, has made a contract with H. A. Jones & Co. of this city for 4,800 barrels of cement for use in the construction of a gun battery at Fort Washington, Md., at 61 cents per barrel, furnished in bags,

Heavy Rains in Nebraska, Wyoming and Colcrado.

Trains Delayed by Washouts and Worst Floods Ever Known Experienced at Some Points.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 20.-Very heavy rains have prevailed throughout southwest ern Wyoming and western Nebraska, causing numerous washouts along the railroads The eastbound Union Pacific flyer was tied up at Medicine Bow last night by a washout at Miser Station. Assistant Superintendent Culros has gone to the scene with a wrecking train.

The westbound flyer is held at Sidney by washout at Chappell, Neb., and will be run via Julesburg and La Salle, Colo., over the Denver Pacific branch to reach here.

Turns to Snow in the Rockies. DENVER, Colo., July 20 .- A severe snow storm is reported from all the higher portions in the mountain districts. Three inches of snow is reported at Cripple Creek, Aspen and other points, and one inch at Leadville. The weather is uncomfortably cool even in Denver.

Cloudburst at Lodge Pole. LODGE POLE, Neb., July 20 .- A cloudburst six miles west of this place washed

out one mile of railroad track. All trains are tied up. Every dam between here and Sidney is washed out and still they are going out.

This is the worst flood ever known here. Lightning's Fatal Work. CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20.-A special to the Commercial Tribune from Marion, Ohio,

A succession of terrible electrical storms, with heavy rainfall, passed over the city and vicinity. George Stout, while driving a mower, was killed by lightning; Charles Seiter and William Sontag, mechanics, re-turning home from work, were struck down on the street. They may recover. Four men near Radnor, fifteen miles from this

city, were killed. Cloudburst at Carnegie.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 20.-A cloudburst near Carnegie last night damaged property to the extent of \$25,000. At the Panhandle mines of M. A. Hanna & Co. the powder storehouse, railroad tracks and cars were washed away. The water rose so rapidly that the miners were forced to flee to the that the miners hills for safety.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK. Two Highwaymen Meet More Than

Their Match in the Cashier. ODELL, Ill., July 20.-Two men entered McWilliams' Bank and placing revolvers at the head of Cashier Van Buskirk, ordered him to throw up his hands and pass over the cash. Van Buskirk was ready to met just such an emergency, as he had weapons at his command, which he raised to short at the intruders. The robbers did not wait, but opened the deor and es-

The cashier at once ran out of the door and gave the alarm. The people on bikes, horses, wagons, buggies and afoot followed the would-be robbers, who ran to the east of town, where they jumped in a buggy driven by two boys. They drove the horse hard until they saw that the Odell pur suers were gaining on them, when the leaned cut of the buggy and made for th earn fields. Hundreds of people were soon on the scene. They surrounded the fields and after several desperate attempts to get away, the robbers were caught. Num-erous shots were fired, but no one was injured. The robbers were brought to town and lodged in jail to await the action

own and lodged in jail to await the i of the grand jury.

At a preliminary examination they the names of Frank W. Jackson and Harry Howard, both hailing from New York. It Howard, both hailing from New York. It is supposed that they are the same persons who made two attempts to wreck the car between Fairbury and Forest last Saturday.

HEAVY DAMAGES WANTED.

Prominent Kansas City Club Man Mixed Up in Divorce Suit.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20 .- A. S Nichols, an employe in a hat store, has instituted sensational suits in the circuit court. The first is against his wife, Pearl E. Nichols, for divorce, naming Ben. C. Burgess as co-respondent. The ink making this record on the court document was not dry when Nichols entered the second suit against Mr. Burgess for \$10,000 for allenating his wife's affections.

Probably no man among the swell club set is better known than is Burgess. Almost since the organization of the Kansa City Club he has been a moving and ener-Kansas City agent of Sweet, Demoster & Co., and is reputed to be a man of considerable means. He came here seventeen cears ago from Cleveland, Ohio. Burges declares that the suit is an attempt a blackmail. Mrs. Nichols is visiting in Chi

DR. HERZ CLAIMS DAMAGES.

Relies on His American Citizenship to Force French Government.

PARIS, July 20.-The Figaro says that a month or two ago Dr. Cornelius Herz of from the French government for false ac cusations brought against him by French officials and members of the French parliament.

In the course of the letter he laid stress on his American citizenship and asserted that he expected that his claim would energetically supported by the United

SPANISH LIBERAL'S PLAIN TALK. Says Autonomy is a Necessity for Both

MADRID, July 20 .- Senor Moret y Pren dergast, the liberal leader and former minister, delivered a brilliant speech at Saragossa last night on the Cuban question. He violently attacked the policy of the government, especially its methods of campaigring in Cuba, and declared that autonomy must be proclaimed.
"Autonomy," he said, "for Cuba is as much a necessity of Spain as of Cuba." He dwelt impressively upon the dangers to which monarchy is exposed if it does not obey the force of public opinion.

DON CARLOS MAY TRY AGAIN.

Suspicious Massing of War Material Along French-Spanish Frontier. LONDON, July 20 .- A special dispatch from Madrid, referring to the revival of

Carlism, says: "Large quantities of supplies are stored on the French border and large consignments of arms have been ordered in Germany and in Belgium. While nobody thinks that the Carlists will openly rebe in the present circumstances, if popular discontent over the mismanagement of Cuba and the subserviency of the govern-ment of the United States spreads and develops riots, as it is quite likely to do, then Don Carlos may try his luck again."

Talk of Recommitting the Tariff Conference Report.

COTTON TIES, BAGGING, WHITE PINE

Proposed Line of Action Not Parliamentary.

COURSE THAT LIES OPEN

There is a great deal of talk about a motion being made in the Senate to "recommit" the tariff conference report, "with instructions to restore cotton ties and cotton bagging to the free list and white pine lumber to the \$1 rate." Efforts are being made to make a combination strong enough to do this.

The trouble about this proposition is that a motion to "recommit" or to "recommit with Instructions," is not in order, and would not be entertained by the Vice President. The first motion in order is that which will be made by Mr. Allison, that the Senate concur in the conference report. This motion is not subject to amendment er modification.

The vote must be taken directly upon it and the report be adopted or rejected. It is proposed by the opposition to make a motion excepting certain features of the re-port. The Vice President will undoubtedly hold that this motion is not in order. The method by which a subject once agreed on in conference is sent back into conference is first by the rejection of the conference report, and by a separate mo-tion asking the other house for a further conference. Even when this is done it is not in order to instruct the conference.

The conference committee is composed of representatives of both houses, and it cannot be instructed by one house alone. Moreover, the theory of a conference is that it shall be "full and free," and in-structions even to the conferees of one

The nearest approach to an instruction would be a resolution on the part of the Senate "further insisting" upon certain designated amendments,
The House might then decline further conference, and then the Senate would have to reconsider its action and adopt the re-port or else the bill would fail. Antecedent o any other motion the report as a whole

house are not in order.

must be adopted or rejected.

The importance of this parliamentary situation is that it is said that there are possibly enough votes in favor of the one-dollar rate on white pine and of free listing otton ties and cotton bagging to defeat the ommittee on these items if a separate vote ould be had on them.

The one play of the opposition is to oring about these changes, and the bill would be in danger if parliamentary practice would admit of their plans being car-ried out. It is quite cert.in, however, that on the motion to concur in the conference report, without any intervening motion, a majority will be in the affirmative. The purpose generally expressed by members of the several factions of the opposition is to secure present action.

ecure prompt action.

If they could muster the votes necessary like the vote to come as soon as possible and, failing in that, the general opinior xpressed is that nothing would be gained y delay. Their efforts to muster votes for pine and cotton ties, etc., are made on the assumption that a motion to in-

struct would be in order.

It is certain that some of those interested n these items would not be willing to en-langer the defeat of legislation by voting danger the defeat of legislation by to reject the conference report as a whole.

If the conference report were rejected conference report were rejected it would defeat the bill, and the responsibility would rest upon the democrats, populists and silver republicans.

This responsibility the combined opposition do not want to assume. There are several senators who intended to make set speeches before the adoption of the report. If they persist in their purpose to talk action may not be had before early part of next week, but there will be and the republicans are quite hereful of the adoption of the report this

WILL RETIFE TOMORROW.

Commodore Robert L. Phythian to Give Up Active Service. Commodore Robert L. Phythian will be placed on the retired list of the flavy tomorrow by operation of law on account of age He entered the navy from Kentucky in January, 1853, and reached his present grade in September, 1894, Since September, 1886, he has been engaged on important shore duty, first as superintendent of the Naval Academy and later as superinterdent of the naval observatory He holds the latter detail at present. He will be succeeded as superintendent of the naval observatory tomorrow by Commander Charles H. Davis, now a member of the naval inspection board. The new superintendent is a brother-in-law of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and was the spe cial escort of the Princess Eulalie of Spain on her visit to this country during the

OPPOSITION TO POWDERLY.

Columbian exposition as the guest of the

His Nomination Said to Be Distasteful

to Labor. The Senate committee on immigration attempted to secure a meeting today to consider the nomination of T. V. Powderly to be commissioner of immigration, but failed to obtain a quorum. The meeting developed the fact that confirmation will be generally opposed by the opposition senators, on the ground that Powderly's appointment is distasteful to the labor elenent. Another attempt will be made to take up the nomination tomorrow.

Repairs to the Brooklyn.

Capt. F. A. Cook, commanding 'the cruiser Brooklyn, which has just returned from England, has reported to the Navy Department that the vessel is in need of few minor repairs. Orders have been accordingly issued for her to proceed to the Brooklyn navy yard to have the repairs She will then be attached to the North Atlantic squadron.

Secretary Sherman Still Kept In.

Secretary Sherman does not improve so rapidly as was expected, and is still confined to his room. It was said at the State Department this afternoon that the Secretary is all right, and that the bad weather the only reason he failed to attend he cabinet meeting today.

Possible Canal Commissioner. Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers. who is said to have been chosen by the President as a member of the Nicaragua canal commission, is at the Shoreham.

Cadet Harris Allowed to Resign. At the instance of the congressional delgation of Georgia, Secretary Long has acepted the resignation of Naval Cade George S. Harris of Georgia, who was recommended by the academic board for dis-missal for shooting off firecrackers on the U. S. Santee on the Fourth of July, in disobedience of orders.

Receiver Schoopf Questions Commissioners Jurisdiction Over Air Motors.

The Contention Made in Interview With Captain Black-Latest Phase of the Controversy.

And now the Eckington railroad repudiates the authority of the Commissioners to pass upon the question of air motors as a proper means of rapid transit.

This is the very latest contention of those who have the interests of the Eckington road in charge, and it was made to the Commissioners yesterday by Receiver Schoepf of the road, who called to discuss the recent report of Engineer Commissioner Black.

The interview took place in the private office of the Engineer Commissioner. Receiver Schoepf said he had read the report carefully, and while he quite agreed with some of the deductions made by the Commissioners, there was considerable with which he took issue. He did not go spe-cifically into the differences, reserving them for a future conference with the board. Commissioner Black suggested that Mr. Schoepf appear before the board and detail wherein his report erred. This Mr. Schoepf preferred not to do, adding that he did not care to meet the Eckington citizens in a board meeting.

Commissioner Black informed him he need have no fear on that score, since the

Commissioners would be glad to hear him in private, their prime object being to get at the bottom facts, without any desire to injure any one

Receiver Makes a Suggestion. During the interview Mr. Schoepf took ocasion to observe that he did not think the commissioners pressed their inquiry deep nough. Commissioner Black quite agreed with him that a trip to New York, where it is alleged the air motor is in successful operation, would have been a good plan, but the Commissioners had no funds out of which to pay for such a trip, and were compelled to content themselves with the facts and figures they had before them. Mr. Schoepf acced he would willingly supply the funds for a further investigation, and he was invited to make his proposition.

As the interview was about to terminate
Mr. Schoepf advanced the belief that the company and not think the Commissioner had anything to do with the subject of approval. According to the act, it was lefentirely with the company to say whether it would adopt an air motor or not.

Question of Opinion.

Commissioner Black said that was question of opinion. The Commissioner: had interpreted the recent law in connection with the former one, and would hole to their jurisdiction in the matter.

This was a new contention. The Commissioners had expected it, and felt confident it would be made. The law, or rather that toosely drawn excuse, is rather in-definite, and one can hardly define what it means. One thing is certain, or at least the Commissioners think so, and that is there was a lamentable weakness on the part of some officials when the act was considered before it became a law.

The paragraph under which the company

That if said compressed air motors shall be adopted, said companies shall complete ly equip their respective lines with There is no mention in this paragraph as to who shall pass upon the air motor, and the company refers to a previous paragraph in which the company is mentioned and broadly claims that the paragraph re fers to the company as the approver of th motor, and not the Commissioners who are not mentioned in any way in the con

The Law Loosely Drawn.

The Commissioners are confident of their position. They admit the joint resolution of February 3, 1897, is leosely drawn, and wonder how such a law passed Congress. But they claim it was the intention of Congress to have the Commissioners interpret this resolution in connection with the previous law, which, they assert, makes it plain that before the company can adopt an air motor as a means of propulsion for its cars it must receive the official approvaof the Commissioners.

Be this as it may, the next move on the

rapid-transit chess board will be the of the Eckington company to the report of Engineer Commissioner Black. Copies of this report were furnished the company day, and it is expected a response will be received in a few days.

PROMPTLY GOT THE PLACE. A Consulship Promised by the Presi-

dent Without Urging. "Did you hear about the St. Louis

preacher and the Missouri congressmen?" asked a St. Louis man at the Capitol to-"No; what was it?"

"The Rev. Mr. So-and-so is a popular preacher in St. Louis and also something of a politician. He is a gold democrat, and was at the head of the Civic Federation, or something of that kind, and ran an auxiliary to the gold democrat machine. He really did some good work, and following the Scriptural proverb that the laborer is worthy of his hire and the political maxim about the victory and the spoils, he came down to see the President and get his

"He said his son would like to be con sular agent at Johannesburg, South Africa, and solicited the indorsement of some of the Misscuri republicans in Congress. He finally secured them, and then got Sec retary Long, who was an old friend, to in troduce him to the President.

"His services to the party were related, and the President complimented him upon them, and treated him with great friendliness. The President looked grave when the subject of office was broached, but brightened up when the reverend gentle-man mentioned Johannesburg. The outcome was that the Rev. So-and-so came away with the tacit promise of the place as full and ample requital of all political

"He then hurried over to the State De partment to find out something about the place ne had secured for his son, when he Johannesburg consular agent draws no salary whatever, and that for two years he incumbent, a local merchant, had no received a fee. verend gentleman has left for nome and did not ask for instructions for

THE CURRENCY MESSAGE.

It is Waiting for the Tariff Bill to Get Out of the Way.

It is semi-officially announced today that President McKinley will withhold his currency message until after the conference report on the tariff bill has been adopted by the Senate. The republican leaders in the Senate do not desire to have any new question thrown into the Senate while the lebate is on, lest it may lead to complications and delay. It is in deference to their opinions and wishes that the President has postponed sending the message to Con-gress. He is, of course, as anxious as any of them can be to have the bill become a law at the earliest possible moment, but as soon as the bill is out of the way the currency message will be sent to Congress.

WEST VISITED BY STORMS SENATE OPPOSITION THEIR AUTHORITY DENIED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The Miners' Strike Situation Discussed by the Cabinet.

RESOLUTION SENT TO THE PRESIDENT

Gossip About Selections for the First-Class Missions.

DATE OF ADJOURNMENT

President McKinley this morning received the resolution adopted yesterday by the Pittsburg council asking him to use his good offices in the settlement of the coal strike. The President has not yet sent an answer, and will probably not do so. The resolution of the Pittsburg council and the strike situation were talked over in the cabinet today, but no decision was reached, as there was nothing which could produce a decision. The cabinet, of course, has nething to do with the strike, and would not attempt to take action unless a crisis brings about a state of affairs warranting

Mr. Taylor had two interviews with the President yesterday. He was unable to get Mr. McKinley to promise to come to it, and this is not likely. The President bas received many communications and suggestions on the subject, but all he has to say is that if something definite in the way of a plan for the settlement of the strike is authoritatively submitted to him he will give it consideration. He does not promise to do more than that. So far, it is claimed, no such plan has been submitted. The President will give no promise to interfere in any way until he thinks he is fully justified in doing

Another subject discussed by the cabinet was the tariff, but this was apparently as to the situation of the bill in Con-

The Cabinet Meeting.

"We've simply been chinning today," said a cabinet official referring to the cabinet meeting today. He gave that as an explanation of an unusually long session of the cabinet.

As a matter of fact, however, the cabinet did not discuss any question's of grave import. Foreign affairs were completely ignored.

The personal appearance of the cabinet members interest those who watch the net members interest those who waten the regular semi-weekly gatherings of the official family. None of the members is careless in his attire, although some of them are indifferent about whether they often change suits. Secretary Gage, for instance, wears one suit of clothes for a long time. For months he has warn to and long time. For months he has worn to and in his office and to cabinet meetings a light-colored business suit and a strew hat. Secretary Bliss is the most fasticious man in the cabinet.

He doesn't wear any one suit of clother a long time. In summer he wears light trousers, dark coat and light waistcoat of lines or similar material. His derby or straw hat, were according to the weather, is of the neatest and latest pattern. Secretary Alger changes suits frequently, but not near so often as Secretary Bliss. Sec-retary Wilson likes a black alpaca coat Gays. Secretary Long is satisfied with a light-colored business suit and straw hat. Atterney General McKenna likes a light pair of trousers, dark-colored coat and waistened and straw hat December 1. vaistcoat and straw hat. Postmaster General Gary always looks neat, but wears one suit of clothes for some time. He is also partial to a light straw hat. Sherman's style of attire has not change in years. It is of the conventional black Prince Albert coat. His hat is of soft fel is of the conventional black

and black. Of the six members of the cabinet at tolay's meeting all wore straw hats except Secretary Bliss.

Discussing Adjournment.

Senator Allison, looking fresh, bright and smilling, had a conference with the President, part of which related to the condition of the tariff bill. Senator Allison thinks that the tariff bill will pass the Senate by Thursday afternoon or evening, and that the Senate will adjourn toward the last of the week. Other senators who were also callers, among them Senator Hale, were not so sanguine as Senator Allison. The said the Senate was too uncertain a body. Representative Pugh called upon the Pres ident with R. C. McClure of Kentucky. McClure is an applicant for an Indian

agency. First-Class Missions.

Of the first-class foreign missions which have not been filled, it is said that the President will probably first nominate the man who is to succeed Minister Breckinridge at St. Petersburg. While there are several applicants, the only name so far mentioned is that of National Committeebefore a long while.

Just after the adjournment of Congress the President may appoint a few consuls, but the appointment of the large majority will be withheld until after the President summer trip. When the President will leave on this trip depends wholly on the adjournment of Congress. If that body gets through its labors this week or earl of next week. Should the session be pro longed the time of the President's depart

WILL STICK TO THE PUNCHING BAG The Handless Doorkeeper Obtained

Too Much Exercise. Everybody at the Capitol knows the handless doorkeeper of the House. He had both of his hands shot off below the elbow but manages to make good shift by the use of a couple of hooks attached to th stumps. With these he handles a fishing line and does many things.

Yesterday the captain came to the Canitol with a bunged-up nose and an air of general dilapidation. "Been in a 'scrap?" " asked his colleague.

'Well. I should say so"

"Well, I snould say so.
"How did it happen?"
"Well, you see, I wanted some exercise,
so I bought one of these punching bags
and hung it up in my cellar. Then I rigged up a pair of boxing gloves onto my and proceeded to play Corbett and Fitz-simmons, with Sullivan on the side. "I had so much fun that I got a pair of boxing gloves for my wife, and she would turn to and have a bout with me. Everyhing went along smoothly until yester day, when we had a go with the gloves. her and I played Corbett.

"Well, she played Fitzsimmons all right enough. It seems she had been punching hat bag and practicing when I was awa from home, and the first thing I knew she and knocked me cut in the first round." Capt. Decker rubbed his nose with one of his hooks as he concluded and declared that in future he would play Fitzsimmons only with the punching bag.

Deficiency Bill Signed.

The President has signed the joint reso

to issue tents for the G. A. R. encampmen

at Leavenworth, Kan., and ficiency appropriation bill.

lution authorizing the Secretary of War

get Mr. McKinley to promise to come to Chicago. Senator Cullom, who has been in constant close communication with Wm. H. Harper of the committee on arrangements, wired that the Senate would dispose of the tariff measure either Thursday or Friday. Under these circumstances, it will be impossible for President McKinley to absent himself from Washington. possible for President McKinley to absent himself from Washington. Secretary Gage also will not be able to attend. The Illinois congressional delega-tion will be represented by a committee consisting of Messrs. Mann, Belknap, Foss, Lorimer, Prince, Jett and Campbell. The enforced absence of the President is a sore disappointment to the Lorent de-

a sore disappointment to the Logan day committee and it has upset many of their arrangements. Who will take the President's place as orator of the day is a ques-tion. Mr. Harper said that the President would undoubtedly designate a person for that task, but he did not know who would be selected.

The first of the visiting soldiers, four

companies of the 19th United States Infantry, reached the city last night on the steamer Manitou. They came from Fort Bray, at Sault Ste Marie. Other troops will arrive today.

Will Surpass All Former Events.

The civic and military features promise o surpass those of any similar demonstration that has been held west of the Allegheny mountains. Ten thousand soldiers under arms; 2,000 veterans who followed the lead of the fighting commander, whose deeds are to be perpetuated in bronze; 3,000 members of uniformed orders, to which Gen. Logan belonged during life, and a multitude of civilians organized under various names, will march in the monster parade which is to be a spectacular feature of the unveiling of the monument in Lake Front Park next Thursday after. feature of the unveiling of the monument in Lake Front Park next Thursday afterin Lake Front Park next Inursasy after-noon. The work of the committee on ma-rine display is near completion, and the outer harbor will be alive with craft on Thursday. The assemblage of boats on the lake front on Thursday afternoon will be the finest thing ever seen on the lakes.

WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES Appointments, Promotions and Rein-

statements Announced.

The following changes have been made

n the War Department:

Appointments by reinstatement of ex-Union soldiers-Wm. R. Smith, sr., Michigan, label printer, \$900, rebellion records office; Albert P. Tasker, Connecticut, clerk, \$1,000, office of the adjutant general; John A Magee, Pennsylvania, clerk, \$1,000, record and pension office: Charles A. Krause. Washington, D. C., clerk, \$1,000, record and pension office; Joseph H. Harris, Maine, laborer, State, War and Navy Department building; William G. Woodruff. Washington, D. C., assistant messenger, rebellion records office; Mrs. Annie E. Loomis, Virinia (widow of soldier), skilled typewrit-\$1,000, office of the quartermaster general Original appointments—Charies W. C. Nielson, laborer, \$690, surgeon general's office; Daniel H. Ainsworth, Kansas, laborer, \$629, rebellion records office; George A. Ward, Kansas, clerk, class one, record

and pension office.

Promotions—ex-Union coldiers—George E. Davis, Pennsylvania, from class three class four, quartermaster general's office. Hiram H. Martin, Illinois, from class on to class two, quartermaster general's office John Connolly, Washington, D. C., from assistant messenger to messenger, office of the inspector general.

Other promotions—John M. Grahame

Washington, D. C., from class two to class three, quartermaster general's office; Wendell W. Mischler, Ohio, from skilled typetruth in the story that the President of-fered the mission to ex-Secretary Cari Schurz. W. W. Thomas of Maine will re-celve his appointment as within the president of-guarders, \$1,000, to clerk class one, of pre-the quartermaster general; Alexander H. Quarles, Georgia, from class \$1,000, ad-jutant general's office to also \$1,000, adchief of ordnance; John C. Kohler, Pennsylvania, from laborer, \$660, office rebellion records, to assistant messenger, office chief

A DEPOSED POSTMASTER'S CLAIM. Says the Government Owes Him for Loss of Perquisites.

The assistant attorney general for the Post Office Department has recently received from a deposed postmaster in one of the southwestern states a very interesting communication, which places a new construction on the tenure of postmasters. It is as follows:

Dear Sir: Would it please your honor to investigate my claim as stated below? I claim that as I have been removed from the office as postmaster forty days before my term of four years expired that I am damaged, and that the United States of America justly is due me the following To cancellation, at least 50 cents per day

as an average for forty-one days, \$20; to amount for box rents, at least \$2; to amount for executing at least sixteen pension vouchers, August 4, 1897, \$4; to amount for commission on issuing at least forty money orders, \$1.20. Total amount, Very respectfully,

P. S.-I verily believe that the above figures is a very conservative estimate of the compensation that I would have received during the forty days.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION. The Probable Composition of the

Body.

The Nicaragua canal commission will be nominated by the President tomorrow or next day. It is known that Rear Admiral John G. Walker of the navy, retired, and Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., have been detailed by their respective departments for service on the com-mission, and also that Prof. Haupt of Pennsylvania has been invited by the President to serve as the civilian member of the com-It is understood that word was received from Prof. Haupt today accepting

Fees to Be Restored. The President has approved regulations

prepared at the State Department for the restoration of certain consular fees, which were cut off by the last administration.

NEWS OF THE STRIKE

THE STAR BY MAIL

Persons leaving the city for any

period can have The Star mailed to

them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at

this office, in person or by letter.

Terms; 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Sub-

scribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the

Little Change in the Situation in West Virginia.

WORK OF ARBITRATION BOARD

Pennsylvania Miners Still Watching the West Virginia Men.

DEBS AND SOVEREIGN SPEAK

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 20.-Great interest is manifested in the return to the city of the interstate artitration board tomorrow, as "true uniformity" is largery de pendent upon the success attained by the members of the board in their efforts to enlist the support of the operators of their various states in the movement. General Little wires from Philadelphia that he has had difficulty in seeing the representatives of the Westmoreland coal companies in regard to the agreement, owing to their ab-

sence from the city. E. P. McCormack of Indiana sent word that he had seen President Ratchford of the Mine Workers, and after a talk the latter expressed himself favorably toward the uniformity agreement in the Pittsburg district. Mr. McCormack also saw J. Smith Talley, president of the Indiana Coal Operators' Association, at Indianapolis, and secured his corsent to come to Fittsburg and do what he can for uniformity. No word had been received up till last night from Edward Ridgely and Horace R. Calef, the members who went to confer with the coal operators in Illinois, but they are expected in the city tomorcow, when a general meeting of the board will be held.

Little Coal From Connellsville.

Reports from the Connellsville coke rerion say that very little coal is being shipped from that region. The miners there have been receiving better pay for over a year than any other similar class of labor in the United States.

The sympathy of the coke drawers and coal miners is with the bituminous coal miners in their strike, but they say a sus-pension of work by them would in no way pension of work by them would in no way benefit the striking miners cause.

The situation in the central Pennsylvania bituminous mining district, according to a telegram from Phillipsburg, is dependent upon the outcomesof the strike in West Virginia and Maryland. It the strike becomes general in those fields it is thought that it will extend to the central Pennsylvania field, otherwise there will be no suspension of work.

suspension of work

Barnesboro' Miners Out. At Barnesboro' and Gallitzin the miners ere out on a strike for higher wages. The operators there fear that there will be little to do for months following the strike, owing to the large stocks being laid in. The Westmoreland operators are reported to be doing a land office business in

One operator estimated that more coal was shipped from the mines in Westmoreland county last week than was sent out during the previous two months. Three fourths of this is going into the Pittsburg

and western markets. Westmoreland coal is selling at \$1.25 a ton. Block Miners Join National Union.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 20.-The block miners have decided to abandon their local order and join the United Mine Workers of America. One hundred and seventy-fly families of miners have been given relief. Many more applied for relief, but did not receive anything, as what rations there were on hand had been exhausted.

Reported Suspension at Redstone. COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 20.-Cameron Miller, at Uniontown, Pa., telegraphed President Blatchford: "All miners on Redstone branch suspended this morning

B. AND O. MINES STILL RUNNING

All Quiet Along Its West Virginia and Pittsburg Branches. BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.-The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company this morning announce that eleven mines on the Monongahela river railroad are work ing full time. All of the mines on the Fairment, Morgantown and Pittsburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohlo are working, and the two mines on the M. R. R. which are not working are the upper and lower Monongaheia mines. Everything is quiet. The Flemington mine has not been doing much for a few days, and the report from the Pittsburg

district is that everything is quiet, and there is no change in the situation. SOME STRUKERS GO BACK.

Others Quit Work in the Kanawha Valley Today. WHEELING, W. Va., July 20.-The strike situation shows no marked change this

morning. A few of the men who struck yesterday at Fairmont went back to work and some others came out. In the Kanawha valley there is no change. On the Norfolk and Western, eastern end of the district, where the organizers are working, promises to strike tomorrow, while at the west this morning 400 more strikers went to work.

New River Working Full.

The New River and West Virginia Central regions are working full. Debs will speak at Rinesville tonight, and will spend today arranging a campaign with the organizers and local strike leaders. Ship ments continue heavy, and there is no apparent decrease of output from the maximum before the agitators began their work.

In the eastern Ohio district all is quiet, orderly and idle. No effort to interfere with West Virginia coal trains has been made. Local relief work has taken by members of other trades unions that are employed, and no suffering has been reported, though many tables are not burdened even with necessities.

STOPPED SOVEREIGN'S SPEECH. Mayor of Pocabontas Said It Might

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 20.-J. R. Sovereign, president of the Knights of Labor. arrived today from Pocahontas, Va., where he spoke ten minutes to miners, when the mayor by proclamation stopped "all public meetings or assemblages of more than three persons in any public place within the corporate limits," alleging that such meetings were inimical to the public peace. President Ratchford copied the proclamation for future use. Mr Sovereign reported to President

Ratchford that 109 business men of Pocahontas apologized to him for the act of the mayor, and that Col. J. S. Browning of the Browning Company, coming away on the train with Mr. Sovereign, also apologized to him for the act of the mayor. Mr. Sov. ereign is going to Fort Wayne, Ind., from whence, in a couple of days, he will return to the Virginias.

Committees are here from Sunday Creek valley and southern Illinois to confer pri-vately with President Ratchford.